

"Lorenzo, Machiavelli and the Italian Language."

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A. H. M. JONES. *Studies in Roman Government and Law*. Pp. viii, 243. New York: Frederick A. Praeger, 1960. \$6.00.

Students of the Roman Empire should welcome the publication of these essays in a convenient single volume. Originally published in Oxford by Basil Blackwell and Mott, Ltd., it well deserves to have been selected by Praeger for inclusion in its "Books that Matter" series. All of the essays in the book make significant contributions to the clarification and interpretation of important aspects of public law and administrative practices of the Empire and, in many cases, link these to their origins in the Republican system. There are ten essays in all; of these, two are new, one is substantially revised, and the other eight are practically as they originally appeared in various periodicals.

The first of the new studies—Chapter II—deals with the rise of the censorial powers of Augustus, particularly in his purges of the Roman Senate. It is suggested here that Augustus actually accepted the *censoria potestas* in 29, 19, and 12 B.C. in order to facilitate his unpleasant task on these occasions, but omitted a direct statement on the subject in his *Res Gestae*. This view would not only conform to his general practice in this autobiography, but also solve certain apparent contradictions between it and the later writers, particularly Suetonius and Cassius Dio. The second—Chapter VIII—studies the use of the titles Prefect and Procurator as applied to provincial governors in the early Principate. The author shows rather conclusively that Augustus and Tiberius applied the terms *praefectus* or *praefectus pro legato* to governors of equestrian rank who were in command of military forces, but that equestrians who were concerned solely with finances were, in contrast, styled procurators. Occasionally, however, both types of duty might be combined and then

the official's title became *procurator et (praefectus) pro legato*. Claudius, however, dropped the distinction and called both types procurators, which led some later writers to apply this practice to his predecessors.

Chapter VIII, which has undergone drastic revision, deals with the *dediticii* and the Constitutio Antoniana of 212 A.D. *Dediticii* were originally conquered foreign peoples to whom the Romans did not restore or grant citizenship in any *civitas*. They remained permanently excluded from Roman citizenship. Chief among such *dediticii* were Egyptians and certain peoples of Asia Minor. But by the early third century, especially after Septimius Severus had given municipal status to the Egyptian *nôme* capitals, the desperate need for minor local officials and municipal taxpayers had caused many villagers to be drafted for municipal duties. Their old disabilities had been forgotten, or were ignored deliberately. Hence, Jones believes, if I interpret him correctly, that they received Roman citizenship under the Antoninian Constitution, but as villagers and not as municipal citizens. Other *dediticii* remained excluded from this grant.

Important as the other essays are, lack of space forbids even mention of them. The volume leaves but one regret, namely that the author did not insert a list of new studies bearing on each of his topics.

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LATIN AMERICA

C. WRIGHT MILLS. *Listen, Yankee: The Revolution in Cuba*. Pp. 192. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1960. \$3.95.

Professor Mills now essays the role of reporter of the aims, problems, complaints, and achievements—actual and hoped-for—of the Cuban revolution. His sources are the top brass—Castro, Vallejo, Che Guevara, President Dorticos, and others. In his first and only visit to the Island, he spent the month of August 1960.

The format is a series of seven "letters"